SYNOPSIS

Research productivity of librarians working in affiliated colleges of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded.

Submitted to

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University,Nanded.

For the Degree of

Doctor Of Philosophy in library and information science

In

Faculty of social science

By

Miss. Gaikwad Varsha Gangadharrao

(Librarian)

Pradnya Pratishthan College Of Education

Nanded.

Under the Guidance

Dr. Hambarde G.K.

(Librarian)

MGM'S College of Engineering

Nanded.

February 2018

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

Unit No.	Title
1.1	Introduction
1.2	The Review of Releated Literature
1.3	Analysis of Definitions
1.4	Objective of the study
1.5	Hypothesis of Present Study
1.6	Scope and Limitations of the study
1.7	Data Collection Method
1.8	Conspectus
1.9	References

CHAPTER-I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Knowledge is the wisdom which enlightens the brain and mind. It is acquird from generations to establish civilization. The increasing demands of man made him to learn more, to make research and to investigate new things which would in return can fulfill his needs.

Research is an important activity which is assessed in the form of input and output processes. The input constitutes of manpower, qualified lectures and professors, institutional facilities and financial resources. The output of the research are more complex and include the outcomes of new methodologies in the form of theories and empirical findings. The tangible outputs are research findings which are published in the national, international journals, communicated by presentations.

The library and information science is the youngest profession which has developed rapidly in the last few decades. Particularly in India after independence who Dr.S.R. Ranganathan was a pioner who started the library science education and research activity as well as the first certificate course in library science in Madras University in 1931,which was later changed into post graduation course in 1937.Similarly even started MLIS course in Banaras University and MPhil,Phd Course in the Delhi University. the research program First started by Sr. S.R. Ranganthan in Delhi University, Shri D.B. Krishna Rao was the first scholar to get PhD degree from the Indian University in 1957.

Librarians are the agent to bring right information to the learner through well designed teaching and learning prgramme. They are one of the major agents in transmitting the accumulated knowledge to the upcoming generations and for also creating new knowledge through Research in library and information science for e.g. computerized SDI,CAS,Electronic mail service etc.Librarians face many problems but research helps to solve those

problems even letter by providing advanced tools and technique for their work. These factors have however increased the human knowledge and have even encouraged the library professionals to conduct research activity within their qualitative and quantitative work ambition in India.

Research is a vital and Indispensable activity in universities and research institutions, Research and productivity complement each other because most of the research has become vital for academic college success and prestige as well as the career, trajectory of Academic librarians. This is important to the librarians in academic college because their promotion and tenure are tide to publishing and research like their teaching counter parts. It is worth mentioning however that apart from carrying out research to broaden the perspectives of daily service rendered rewards such as promotion, permanent appointment etc are given for creative thinking.

Research productivity in this study in the quantity research that an academic librarian can achieve within a given period. The objectives of this study are to find out the publication output of librarian, contribute research productivity are channels through which the academic librarians contribute articles for journals,technical reports, conferences paper and proceedings. The publications outputs are indications of research productivity of academic's and cased to rank academic institutions.

1.2 The Review Of Literature

The purpose of conducting the review of literature is to enable the researcher to get clear understanding of research topic.

A bibliography is a basic information source for finding out researchers carried out in the subject LIS association of Indian unversities.AIU in published the bibliography of doctoral dissertation in social sciences which can be a basic material in all regards Delhi (1974) was referred in support of this bibliography to LIS in India complied by Vijay Pathak and L.S Ramallah (1986);P. S.G. Kumar (1987) has covered research conducted at MLib & ISC, MPhill and PhD level. The websites of shodhganga and shodhgangotri (INFLIBNET,2010) were researched for these database. However secondary

information resourses and reference books were consulted namely library and information science and technology abstract (LISA) proqest and library information science.

Zainab A.N.(1999) personal Academic and correlate of research productivity: A review literature reviews published sources on research productivity and correlate of publication productivity.

Joseph Fennelwald's (2008) research productivity is among librarians at the Pennylvaniastate University that are consistently among the most published Academic library journals. This study explore the factors contributing to research productivity among a cross section Pennsylvania state librarians.

Okonedo Sarah's(2015) research and publication productivity of librarians is in public universities in south west Nigeria. This study reports the publications outputs of librarians in public universities in south west Nigeria.

R. Balsassubhramani, R.Parmeshwaram (2005) mapping the Research Productivity of the Banaras Hindu Universities : A scientometric study present growth and contribution of Research carried out by the scientists of Banaras Hindu University (BHU).

Dr. Adhe Govind (2009) productivity patterns of scientist: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Maratahwada University Aurangabad: A Bibilometric study man is continously making research for investigating new things and objectives of the present paper is to high lighten the concept of bibliometric, scientometric, webometric and productivity of major crops grown in Marathwada region of MAH Time service data on area production and productivity percentage was collected from 1970-1990 and teend.

1.3 Analysis of Definitions:-

1.3.1 Research :-

According to the Advanced Learner's dictionary of current English,

" Research is a careful or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge."Redman and Mory define Research as a "systematized effort to gain new knowledge".

Some people consider Research as a movement from the known to the unknown. It is actually a voyage of discovery. Research is thus, an original contribution to the existing stock of knowledge making for its study,observation,comparison and experiment: In short method of finding solution to a problem in research (Kothri 2010)

1.3.2 Productivity (Oxford Dictionary):-

Productivity is defined as the capacity of produce the state of being productive and effectiveness of productive effort are production per unit of effort.

1.3.3 Research Productivity:-

Bottle and other (1994) accept that the productivity of an academic can be calculated by counting the number of publishing products over a period of time supporting the above view Hattie and others (1994) also print out that the librarian individual productivity can be counted and used as a unit of analysis when evaluating higher education counting can be used to measure the status of an academic with his published products.

1.3.4 Academic- collins

Academic is used to describe things the relate to the work done in schools, colleges and also in universities especially work which involves studying and reasoning rather than practical or technical skills different schools teach different types of syllabus from the highly academic to the broadly vocational.

1.3.5 College - (University Act 2016)

A college affiliated to the university situated in the university area of Jurisdiction.

1.4 Objectives of the study :-

The main perspective of this study is to analyze the research productivity of librarians working in affiliated colleges of SRTMU Nanded.

1] To identify the profile of author having largest number of publication from college librarians.

2] To find out the year wise Research productivity of Academic college librarians.

3] To know gender wise research productivity the college librarians.

4] To measure research productivity of college librarians.

5] To know research productivity in symposia seminar, conferences, journals, book chapters, research projects and patents etc of college librarians.

1.5 Hypothesis of Present Study:-

1] The Research papers of librarians are published in conferences and seminar proceedings more than books, journals etc.

2] Majority of librarians write their research articles in english language.

3] Male librarians are more productive than female librarian.

4] Professional college librarians write more than non professional college librarian.

1.6 Scope and limitations of the study :

present study is limited to affiliated colleges of Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University Nanded up to 2017.

1.7 Data Collection Method :-

The research problems 'Research productivity of librarians working in affiliated colleges SRTMUN Nanded' will be studied by doing literature survey primarily and information will be collected from the librarians through questionnaire and will be also interviewed personally to avoid the constraint of study.

The collected data and information will be analyzed by applying statical method and certain techniques of research methodology. The interference drawn in the study will be based on the analysis of data collected.

1.7.1 Questionnaire Design:-

Questionnaire is often used in survey as primary data collection tools, questionnaire is a device for securing answer to questions by using a from which the respondent fills it is a fairly reliable too for gathering data from large divevaried and scattered social group.

1.8 CONSPECTUS:-

The present work has been divided in five chapters.

Chapter I- Introduction.

First chapter deals with preambly proposed research definitional analysis objectives, hypothesis scope and limitation methodology and conspectus etc.

Chapter II- The Review of Literature

This chapter deals with the relevant review of literature. This analysis of the reviewed of literature is the key focus of any research it enables to be aware of the part and current trends in any particular branch of research. It is an objectives analysis and interpretation of contributions of author literature is grouped on following ways.

- Introduction
- Authorship pattern

- Research Productivity
- Citation Analysis
- Co-Authorship pattern
- Conclusion

Chapter III–Research Methodology:-

This chapter presents details regarding the research methodology adopted procedures adopted in data collection from college librarians working in affiliated colleges in SRTMUN. Using a structured questionnaire.

Chapter IV – Data Analysis and Interpretations.

This chapter with the research productivity of Academic librarians affiliated to SRTMU Nanded.This deals with the statistic analysis of the collected data for the analysis minitab software as well as other statically tools i.e. Ms Excel are used. The data presented in table form, pictorial, graphical form with interpretation for testing the hypothesis square test are used.

Chapter V- Findings, Conclusion and Implications.

This chapter summarizes the major findings and implications. Thesis ends with affiliated colleges to SRTMUN. Details and bibliographical references and appendices.

-Appendix

-Questionnaire

-College list

References:-

1] Kothri, C.R. (2010). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques New Delhi: New age International publishers.

2] Zainab, A.N. (1999). personal Academic and departmental correlated of research productivity: An review of literature. Malaysian journal of library and information science. 4 (2), 73-110P.

3] Kumar, P.S.G.(2004). A students manual of library and information science. B.R. publishing, New Delhi.

4] Bottle, R. Hussain, S, Bottle, A, and Adsayna, O.(1994). The productivity of British , American and Nigerian chemist compared Journal of information science, (2), 211-215P.

5]Hattie,John.....etal. (1994). The productivity Australian in education.Australian journal of education. 38(3),201-218P.

6] Syverson, chad.(2011). What determines productivity. Journal if economic literature. Page No.326-365.

7] Sawai. Amol. B. (2016) "Research productivity of academic librarians affiliated to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University Aurangabad: A scientometric study."